

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chancellor Varner

FROM: W. Royce Butler

SUBJECT: 1966/67 Annual Report of the University Librarian

DATE: June 21, 1967

In my first annual report submitted to you, I have given my appraisal of the state of the library, together with an account of reorganization now underway. Where I differ with my predecessors, I have had to say so.

I direct your attention in particular to Appendix I, Library Collection Statistics, p. [14]. Statistics of total holdings and of volumes added are customarily included in annual reports. If the figures are substantial, they document a period of progress in processing and cataloging. In view of the ambiguity of the statistical methods used in the past to tabulate "added" volumes, I would suggest that, this year, we avoid publicizing statistics of holdings and added volumes.

We can, however, rightly claim sound reorganization, expansion of personnel, improved and expanded public services, as well as much the largest annual increase in library materials acquired in the history of the university. I believe, however, that we must avoid the use of the word "added" with reference to volumes. To academic librarians, this word means "cataloged or otherwise fully prepared for use." As I have indicated in Appendix I, it would appear that this vital distinction has not been observed in the last two annual reports.

---

University Librarian

WRB/rs

*Reserve de Charles*

THE KRESGE LIBRARY

ARCHIVES

1966/67

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Oakland University

June 30, 1967

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
General Report.....	[1]
Statistical Report	
Appendix I    Division of Technical Services:	
Acquisitions Statistics.....	13
Selected Major Acquisitions.....	14
Book Price Charts.....	16
Cataloging Statistics.....	18
Periodical Statistics.....	18
Appendix II    Division of Public Services:	
Circulation Statistics.....	19
Reference Statistics.....	21
Interlibrary Loan Graph.....	22
Door Count Graph.....	23
Appendix III <u>Library Journal</u> Cover and Title Page..	24

## GENERAL REPORT

### A DETERMINATIVE YEAR

For library development at Oakland, this year has been the most important in the university's history. Heretofore, growth of library resources had in no sense kept pace with overall institutional expansion. The situation was and is critical, especially in view of the recent initiation of nine graduate programs. In this determinative year, however, the university administration has given tangible recognition of the need for a rapid expansion of library holdings by substantially increasing the library budget.

In the six academic years from 1960/61 through 1965/66, the small initial library budget merely doubled. By comparison, this year's increase of nearly 90% over last year's library budget is dramatic indeed. A massive continuing effort is essential if a creditable academic library system is to be established and maintained at Oakland. The ultimate needs are enormous. The immediate needs are urgent, here and now.

### A YEAR OF STAFF CONSOLIDATION, REALLOCATION AND GROWTH

Following the resignation of the previous University Librarian, Kresge Library started the year without a head. The present University Librarian accepted his appointment in late July, but was unable to assume his full duties on campus until February 1, 1967. In the role of part-time consultant during the first seven months of the academic year, he recommended organizational changes, drew guidelines for the library's development, advised on disposition of the budget, and participated in the selection of new personnel. The office of University Librarian, however, is very much a full-time job. Only in the past five months have I been able to give full direction to the operations of Kresge Library.

In consequence, this has been a difficult year. The personnel problem has been extremely serious, and is by no means satisfactorily solved. The previous year's budget provided for seventeen full-time positions, a pitifully small staff. At the end of fiscal 1965/66, two of these budgeted positions remained vacant. Fifteen additional full-time positions were budgeted for fiscal 1966/67. Faced with the largest book budget in its history, and the greatest numerical demand for public service from faculty and students, Kresge Library began the year with less than half the staff needed to do the job. Unhappily, our need for experienced people on almost all levels came at a time when the national shortage of professional librarians had reached crisis proportions.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>See Library Journal cover and title page, Appendix III, pp. 24-25. The country-wide shortage of library personnel is so serious that the American Library Association has chosen the crisis in manpower as the theme of its national conference.

At the same time, there was a regional shortage of experienced library personnel on the clerical and technical levels.

Many hours of administrative time, energy and ingenuity have had to be devoted to the recruitment of library personnel. Indeed, we have been recruiting all year. Of the thirty-two budgeted positions for fiscal 1966/67, two professional positions have not yet been filled. As a result of resignations, two additional professional vacancies and one clerical vacancy also exist, bringing the total to five vacancies, or over 15% of the staff budgeted for 1966/67.

Ideally, all of the positions budgeted should have been filled on July 1, 1966. In fact, however, appointments were made in almost every month of the academic year. It is important to recognize that delays in confirming the library budget and difficulties in filling budgeted positions have resulted in a loss to the library of 9.58 staff members in terms of full time equivalents. To put it another way, if all budgeted positions had been filled on July 1, 1966, Kresge Library would have had the services of 9.58 staff members more than it actually had in this academic year. The additional student help and part-time sub-professional or pre-professional assistance necessarily utilized has in no way compensated for this loss.

Of the eleven professional librarians on the staff of Kresge Library on June 30, 1967, five were appointed during the 1966/67 academic year, all in key positions. Of the eighteen non-professional personnel, thirteen were new appointments. Over 60% of Kresge Library's present staff, in short, are new to Oakland. All year they have been coming in, having to adjust quickly to a library system in a phase of overall reorganization. Senior professionals have in most cases had to supervise new clerical employees with no previous library experience whatever. In every department, programs of in-service training have been established and are still continuing.

#### A YEAR OR REORGANIZATION

An academic library exists to acquire, organize for use and make available books and related materials in the service of the instructional and research programs of the university. The organizational structure established to fulfill this central purpose efficiently varies to an extent from one university library to another. Nevertheless, in the best systems, a basic distinction is made between the Technical Services (i.e., all operations related to the acquisition, cataloging, and preparation for use of books and related materials) and the Public, or Reader, Services (i.e., all operations concerned with making books and related materials available to students and faculty).

Each of these divisions is of great importance. In a new university, however, with a compelling need to build book collections quickly, the Division of Technical Services must for a time be given the greater emphasis. Library policy at Oakland has not in the past been consistent

in this respect. Partly (but not entirely) as a result of a shortage of personnel, the "Division of Technical Services" in Kresge Library has existed in name only.

An examination of the last three annual reports of Kresge Library reveals some very significant facts. The technical services staff for fiscal 1963/64 consisted of 9.5 people (3.5 professional and 6 clerical). For the following two years, this division operated with only 7 people (2 professional and 5 clerical). This is especially surprising in view of the fact that the book budget for each of these two years was approximately double that of 1963/64. As need went up, staff went down.

Whatever the reason for this anomaly, the results have been catastrophic. During these two lean years, various attempts were made to utilize public services personnel to assist in technical services operations. Certain cataloging responsibilities, in particular, were passed on to professional librarians already overburdened with public service duties. In spite of a good deal of well-meant, uncoordinated, individual effort, backlogs of uncataloged or otherwise unprocessed gift and purchased material inevitably increased over these two years.

My initial recommendations as library consultant to Oakland University were concerned with a complete reorganization of space, staff and operational procedures. It was first necessary to correct a blurring of distinctions between the two divisions. Heretofore, a number of operations proper to one division were being carried on in space and with staff allocated to the other division. An uncoordinated organizational structure of this sort can only result in uncertain responsibilities, sporadic and unregulated work-flow, and variable standards of performance.

The need for reorganization of space had been realized last year, but had to wait for the completion of remodelling in the basement and on the third floor. The problem has been made the more difficult because of certain unfortunate features of the Kresge Library building. It is an axiom of library building planning that the main service floor should occupy considerably more space than any other floor. (The main floor of Cornell's fine research library, for example, is double the size of any other floor). Kresge Library, by comparison, has an inset main service floor with less floor space than the others.

Space was needed on the main service floor to expand the overcrowded Technical Services area, and to provide additional room for the growing Reference collection as well as for more student seating. The Documents collection, heretofore adjacent to the technical services, was moved to the basement floor. Next, the periodical collection was moved to the third floor. Within the next month, the Assistant Librarian for Public Services, previously occupying an office in the Technical Services area, remote from the public, will move to a new office in the Public Services area. With this last change, the two distinct services will be physically discrete, as they should be.

Reorganization of staff was first and chiefly directed to the Division

of Technical Services, where the need was greatest. In this instance, reorganization is scarcely the right word, because what existed was a loose association of vague relationships rather than an organization. Desperately shortstaffed, this division (and indeed the entire library) constituted a unit in which everybody did a little of everything.

Instead of the existing loosely defined order, catalog and serials "sections," I recommended that an Acquisitions Department, a Catalog Department and a Serials Department be formally established immediately, and that qualified, experienced professional librarians be recruited to head each department. To attract the right people during a period of crisis in library manpower has proved extremely difficult. Not until the end of March, 1967, were all three department heads confirmed in their present positions. Each of the three heads has had to set up a coherent and logical organizational structure, with a proper delegation of responsibility and a precise definition of duties. Not the least of their difficulties has been the necessity of training new and largely inexperienced personnel while at the same time planning organized departments given only small, loose groupings of individuals.

Reorganization of the Division of Public Services was less urgent, largely because more attention had been given to this division in the past. The primary need was for a Head. Following my recommendation, the then Director of Reader Services was promoted to the position of Assistant University Librarian for Public Services, a second-level position equivalent in rank to that held by the incumbent Assistant University Librarian for Technical Services.

In the interests of a clear line of responsibilities, certain technical services functions which had been willingly assumed by some public service librarians, were re-placed under the aegis of the centralized Division of Technical Services. This reallocation of duties is only one example of a major change of policy reflecting a different concept of public services organization from that represented at Oakland in the past. The Annual Report of the University Librarian, 1964/65 includes a passage defining the previous concept of public services organization as follows:

Under a proposed Assistant Librarian for Public Services, we have followed a slightly different pattern, seeking increased subject specialization by staff, stationed not at a single reference point, but spotted throughout the collection at points coinciding with the stack areas where each subject division is represented. In time, I would hope that the service and atmosphere of a series of subject specialty libraries can be developed, while maintaining the ease and efficiency of a "monolithic," (i.e., arranged A-Z) stacking pattern.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup>Kresge Library, 1964/65, Annual Report of the Librarian, p. 7.

The scheme here described represents one version of the "subject divisional" type of library organization, already followed in a number of academic libraries, although certainly in only a small minority. No one would argue that the system is completely without merit. In library literature, however, there has been and is continual controversy as to the value of subject divisional organization as opposed to other types of library organization.

It is not to my purpose to consider the possible desirability of the subject divisional scheme. What concerns me is its feasibility in a general sense, and more particularly at Oakland University now and in the future. That the subject divisional system is the most expensive way to operate a library seems to me obvious.

As reference points, manned by professional subject librarians and student or clerical assistants, are multiplied in different locations throughout a library building, the costs of public services increase. A centralized reference service in one location, provided by professional librarians on duty at different hours, is more economical to operate. It is ironic that "the service and atmosphere of a series of subject specialty libraries" should be recommended at a time when a centralized service is being established, (in many libraries which had none) simply to counteract rising library costs.

Kresge Library, of course, has not gone very far in realizing the subject divisional theory in practice. Indeed, it has only gone far enough in this direction to confuse the issue. Two subject collections now exist in Kresge Library separated from the main collections and supervised by professional subject specialists--the Science and Music Departments. (A third subject collection, that housed in the Instructional Materials Center, need not concern us here. After July 1, this unit will come under the control of the School of Education rather than of the University Librarian, as in the past).

There are good reasons for the separation in these instances. These collections will form the basis of branch libraries which will expectedly occupy quarters in buildings yet to be erected on campus. Subject specialists are needed in these areas to offer specialized reference service and to assist in the development of the collections which they will eventually supervise in a location removed from the central library.

Apart from these two logical exceptions, no further separate subject collections monitored by specialists are planned. Instead, we will maintain and expand the general reference services and collections now located on the main floor of Kresge Library. We would hope, as needs for additional public service staff become apparent, to select academic librarians with a reasonably wide range of subject knowledge. A well-trained, experienced reference librarian, however, is fully capable of assisting faculty and students in finding the sources they need regardless of the subject area in question. What in my view we cannot do in this phase of library development at Oakland is to scatter separated subject divisions throughout the library. The cost of duplicating reference material in several locations, together with the cost of



maintaining good reference service at a number of points, is simply beyond us.

In concluding this section on reorganization, I should like to emphasize the compelling need for continuity in library policy and staff. The past history of library personnel at Oakland is disturbing. Our statistics show that for a seven year period (1959-1965 inclusive) the average duration of employment for professional librarians was twenty-two months. The average for clerical-technical personnel was identical. Two professionals and three clericals stayed four years or more during this period. If these five were excluded from calculations, the average period of incumbency would of course be substantially reduced.

A fairly rapid rate of turnover of clerical personnel is not unusual in academic libraries. Fast turnover of professional librarians, on the other hand, is extremely serious if not disastrous. Professionals develop library policy and determine the patterns of library procedure. A single unified policy and a continuum of professional knowledge is basic to the orderly development of an academic library system. Morale as well as efficiency has suffered as a result of a lack of continuity in Kresge Library.

A solid, ordered organizational substructure for a developing library system is now being built at Oakland. No basic change comes without pain. In many areas of the library organization we have had to move back to go forward. Already the forward movement is apparent, and the momentum is increasing.

Without the right people on all levels of the library system, a well-planned organization can be no more than a skeletal structure. We need to keep the best people and to attract more. We need a regulated and logical system of incentives for all personnel. Much more than large, long-established academic libraries, Oakland must be able to offer special inducements to potential new staff members. Good working conditions, competitive salaries, opportunity for self-expression consistent with occupational security: these are the usual inducements. In addition to these, for professional librarians faculty rank and status constitute the best inducement for potential new staff members, and provide the best system of incentives for incumbent personnel.

#### A YEAR OF ACCELERATED COLLECTION GROWTH

Faced with a book budget of approximately \$220,000. (inclusive of grants), the Acquisitions Department began the year with only two full-time staff members. The new book budget was more than twice as large as that of the previous year. Additional staff was recruited throughout the year, but one professional and one clerical vacancy still existed on June 30, 1967. The present Head of the Department assumed his duties on January 1, 1967.

The department has been organized in two sections--a Bibliographic Identification Section and an Order Section. The former unit is responsible for searching and verifying book requests, for catching duplications and, where possible, for determining the correct Library of Congress entry (whether in proof-slip form or in the LC printed catalogs). The Order Section is responsible for the placement of orders, and the maintenance of book-keeping records for departmental and other funds in a form compatible with the university computer operations.

Although substantial sums were spent to support the undergraduate instructional programs, special emphasis was placed on library materials needed to strengthen the graduate and research resources of the university. This emphasis was a vital necessity in view of the existence of nine approved graduate programs, to be considered for preliminary accreditation by the North Central Association. Special allocations were accordingly made to those departments with developed or developing graduate programs.

As a result, Kresge Library has acquired a wide variety of research materials, which include back files of scholarly journals and learned series, standard multiple volume sets, indexes, reprints of basic works, special reference source materials; trade, national, author and subject bibliographies. Material is already coming in as a result of 284 periodical subscriptions, placed this year, bringing the total periodical titles currently received to 1,252. In addition, 461 new periodical subscriptions have been started. Finally, a large number of standing orders have been initiated for learned series and serials, including society, association, governmental and institutional publications.

The library has been fortunate in the purchase of two private collections totalling about 3,300 volumes, which serve to strengthen library resources in the humanities. Among the books in these collections are a number of first editions of English and American authors, a substantial list of out-of-print works of criticism, and some private press material.

Gifts of books and periodicals continue to come in from a variety of sources. Although standard current works in the humanities predominate, a reasonable number of out-of-print books have come to us from random sources. Furthermore, in view of Oakland's projected increase in student enrollment, multiple copies of standard works will be needed and welcomed. Useful backruns of scientific periodicals have been received as gifts in quite large volume, through the commendable efforts of the Science Librarian. Similar efforts on the part of the Documents Librarian have led to Oakland's acceptance as a full depository for official documents issued by the state of Michigan. Notable in the area of government documents has been the purchase for a nominal sum of a long backrun of the indispensable "serial set" of federal government documents. The Library now has fairly complete holdings of this material back through the 85th Congress, First Session (1957).

Unquestionably, this has been the peak year for the acquisition of library materials in Oakland's history. For consistent growth in the

future, however, a constantly increasing book budget is absolutely essential. In this connection, an examination of book budgets over the past seven years is instructive. The following figures are taken from the data forms prepared for the visit of the preliminary graduate-level accrediting team of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

<u>1960/61</u>	<u>61/62</u>	<u>62/63</u>	<u>63/64</u>	<u>64/65</u>	<u>65/66</u>	<u>66/67</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$76,238	50,580	59,996	59,796	130,000 est.	98,000 est.	220,000 est.	694,700

The inadequacy of the amounts spent for books in the first six years represented is obvious, but the variation in book funds over the years is quite as disturbing. The sequence is roughly as follows:

- 1961/62 - Book budget reduced 20% below 1960/61.
- 1962/63 - Book budget increased 10% over 1961/62.
- 1963/64 - Book budget the same as in 1962/63.
- 1964/65 - Book budget more than double that of 1963/64.
- 1965/66 - Book budget reduced 20% below 1964/65.

No new academic library can develop properly to support the programs of an expanding university given such inconsistency in book budgets. An annual increase is necessary for many reasons; three of the most important are the following:

1. As student enrollment and faculty increase, more library materials for undergraduate study, for graduate and faculty research are bound to be needed.
2. Each year a larger proportion of the book budget is certain to be committed for periodical subscriptions, standing orders for learned series, annual reviews and services, etc. These transactions constitute a continuing and increasing commitment. In an established university, 30% to 50% or more of an annual book budget is already committed for such purposes before the beginning of any academic year. Any reduction in book budget can only result in a curtailment of continuing commitments, a severe limitation of current purchases or some unsatisfactory compromise.
3. From 1957-9 through 1966, the average list price of hardcover trade and technical books has increased by 50%, and the price of periodicals by 51.2%. (See Appendix I, p. 16, Tables 1 and 4). It is reasonable to expect that the price of non-trade books and serials (such as the publications of learned societies, associations, institutes, etc.) has increased at a still greater rate. To put it another way, \$15,000 spent for books or periodicals in 1966 would not purchase as many items as \$10,000 would have in 1959. Furthermore, statistical projections of the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education (See Appendix I, p. 17, Table 5) suggest that by 1975, \$23,080 spent for books will buy what \$10,000 would have bought in 1959. Given continued inflation in the book market, academic book budgets must inflate

as well.

#### A YEAR OF PLANNING FOR PRODUCTION IN CATALOGING

In a difficult year, the problems of the Catalog Department have been the most difficult of all. The work of cataloging and classification in an academic library is highly intricate, detailed and difficult. A good catalog department requires precise organization, good professional librarians backed up by clerical assistants of several kinds, and especially an unusually competent and experienced cataloger-administrator in charge. Kresge Library has not for some years (if ever) had the staff or the organization or the supervision needed to maintain a regular flow of properly cataloged material. The result, of course, has been mounting arrearages of uncataloged books and series and serials. An estimate of the backlog is as follows:

1. Purchased books	12,000 volumes
2. Purchased serials	250
3. Meadow Brook collection	3,000
4. Gifts or bulk purchases	
a. To be cataloged	12,000
b. To be disposed of	7,000
5. Music scores	3,200
6. Phonorecords	<u>4,550</u>
Total	42,000

One category in this list (4b) represents material which will not, of course, be cataloged. A long process of sorting and aligning, however, will have to precede the decision not to catalog. Another category (6) represents material which will not be cataloged in a fully technical sense. The Music Librarian is responsible for the brief-listing of phonorecords according to a simplified but adequate system.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4a, and 5 represent materials totalling 30,450 volumes which must be cataloged. This body of material ranges in difficulty from the easiest titles (added copies, variant editions, etc.) through a large number of titles for which LC copy is available to those titles which present serious cataloging difficulty (foreign language items, music scores, complicated series and serials).

The present supervisor, who joined the department as Senior Cataloger on February 1, 1967, was appointed Acting Head two months later. Through a combination of training, planning and organizing, she has already taken the most necessary steps to get production underway and to lay the foundations of a functioning department. It is significant that from January through June, 1967, more than twice as many volumes were cataloged as from July through December, 1966.

In addition, the Public Catalog has been refiled in a more usable manner, and now consists of a Main Catalog, containing all cards except

subject heading cards, and a Subject Catalog containing only cards for subjects. In the course of this major project, 40,000 catalog cards were withdrawn and refiled. Now for the first time in the history of Kresge Library, the Public Catalog is arranged in conformity with the national pattern. The new system will simplify filing procedures, and will provide for library patrons a catalog which is more easily and effectively used.

It is not too much to say that crisis and chaos have been the norm in Cataloging at Oakland for several years. A good department is now in the making, but time, additional staff and the development of fully coordinated work procedures are needed before the detritus of neglect can be swept away.

#### A YEAR OF FRUSTRATION IN SERIALS

Alone among the three established departments in Technical Services, Serials barely came to birth in this academic year. Attempts to recruit a qualified Head for this department proved fruitless. Finally a professional librarian with a variety of serials experience was transferred from Cataloging in late March to head this new department. In line with the general policy of centralizing the technical services, the periodical records were moved back to the technical services room from a public services area near the Circulation Desk.

A triad of separate but related departments is basic to the proper organization of the technical services. The new Serials Department will over the next two years develop a unified Central Serials Record in a form adaptable to ultimate automation. Serials, which include periodicals as well as a wide range of other continuing publications, by their nature lend themselves to centralized control. Policy statements have been issued; and guidelines have been drawn for the department's future growth. Expansion and stabilization of staff is necessary, however, before this department can fulfil its appropriate function.

#### A YEAR OF EXPANDED AND IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICE

Changes in library policy for the public services have already been outlined earlier in this report. In contrast to the complete reorganization in Technical Services, procedural changes in the Division of Public Services have been minor. At the beginning of the year, the division was staffed with four professional librarians, (all but one experienced), a highly qualified and experienced Circulation supervisor, and one Senior Library Assistant. Another Senior Library Assistant was added in September, 1966, and a divisional secretary in late March, 1967. As is usual in academic libraries, a major percentage of student help available to the library was needed and used by the Division of Public Services.

Of the six staff members in the Division at the start of the year, five had had one or more years of experience in Kresge Library, and three had had experience as professional librarians elsewhere. Their success in the face of increased work loads in all public service areas demonstrates not only their individual capabilities exercised under sound divisional supervision, but also the value of experience and continuity in library service.

Public service statistics for the year are impressive. Circulation increased nearly 40% over the previous year, reference questions nearly 25%. Interlibrary loans increased threefold, from 320 to 901. Over 50,000 pages of Xerox copy were produced.

After a full year in operation, the automated circulation system has proved to be fundamentally sound. Growing staff experience with the system has built confidence. Working together, circulation staff and programmers have effected certain minor but significant changes. Inconveniences which still exist may be attributed to the limitations of an off-line computer. Further refinements in the present circulation program will be possible with the expected expansion of computer capability on campus.

The Reference Department has been able to offer an improved service this year. All professional librarians in the Division have participated in general reference work. The reference collection has grown by 50% (from 3,000 to 4,500 volumes) and is rapidly becoming a substantial asset to the library. Increasing strength is being assembled in statistical source materials and extensive bibliographical works of all kinds. A wide range of accurate bibliographic sources is essential in the interests of accurate scholarship, information retrieval, and collection building.

With the relocation of the Documents Department, seating space for readers in this area increased from 12 to 45, and stack space available doubled. In addition to Michigan, United States and United Nations documents, the new quarters also house maps. A beginning has been made in collecting material appropriate for a future university and local history archives collection. The State Archivist has recently named Oakland University an official depository of historical materials for seven Michigan counties. As yet, however, no materials have been deposited.

Because of the shortage of cataloging personnel during 1965/66, the Music Librarian spent a large portion of her time in cataloging music and non-music materials. This year she has served a fully public service function by providing general and specialized reference service to students and faculty. She has also selected or participated in the selection of materials to be added to the music collection, has organized the brief listing of phonograph records and supervised the listening area. The new listening system installed in September, 1966, at a cost of \$10,000 provided through a Title VI grant, has served nearly 9,000 listeners through June, 1967. A further grant of \$7,000 was spent on performing editions of music.

Well towards the end of the academic year, the science collection was moved to attractive, commodious new quarters on the third floor. A collection of mathematics and chemistry journals, however, (as well as certain indexes, abstracts and monographs) still remain in a smallish, unsupervised reading room in the Science Building. A unified science collection in one place under professional supervision for the use of faculty and students in all of the sciences is of course highly desirable. Specific subject collections maintained in departmental libraries are difficult to justify in terms of cost, security, convenience and general availability of materials. As a result, even in larger universities the old-fashioned network of separate subject departmental libraries in the sciences is rapidly being replaced by multi-disciplinary libraries located in or adjacent to a science complex. Something of this sort will come at Oakland. Meanwhile, it is imperative that a unified collection in mathematics and the sciences be maintained.

#### YEAR'S END

At the end of a year of unprecedented change and growth in Kresge Library, we take satisfaction in solid accomplishment in all areas of library operations and services. Change is never easy. In a single year the library staff has nearly doubled, the book budget has more than doubled, and the library system has been basically reorganized. Change in these dimensions is especially hard on the people who must adjust to new policies, develop new systems of procedure, and train new staff members. The human response to change in Kresge Library has been admirable.

This year we have laid a foundation for growth. Already the results of reorganization are apparent in an accelerating flow of work and improving services. The full benefits will be increasingly realized throughout next year and in the years to come.

I am grateful to the staff of Kresge Library for their willing cooperation and receptiveness to change in a somewhat unsettling year. Such cooperation would, of course, have yielded few tangible results were it not for the unusual support given to the University Librarian by the Chancellor, the Provost, and, indeed, many other members of the university administration. I am also keenly aware of the valuable activities of the Friends of Kresge Library, in adding volumes to our collections and in volunteering individual service in the Library. The Student Library Committee, too, merits special mention for a number of fresh and imaginative projects. Finally, I am heartened by the understanding response of my colleagues on the faculty who share my commitment to excellence in the library and the university.

W. Royce Butler  
University Librarian

APPENDIX I DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

ACQUISITIONS STATISTICS

1. Book Budget Expenditures (1966/67)		\$177,154.
National Science Foundation Grants		
Biology	\$9,795.	
Economics	4,719.	
Mathematics	5,239.	
Philosophy	<u>1,485.</u>	
		21,238.
Title VI Grants		
Art	5,246.	
China	405.	
Education	1,025.	
Music	6,922.	
Sociology	<u>6,373.</u>	
		19,971.
Gift Funds		<u>1,014.</u>
Total		\$219,377.
2. Encumbrances Carried Forward (1967/68)		
Monographs	13,126.	
Standing Orders	18,483.	
Serials	<u>33,803.</u>	
		65,412.
3. Binding Expenditures (1966/67)		15,936.
4. Purchase Orders Placed (1966/67)		*23,000 (est.)

\* Purchase orders placed (1965/66) -- 8,000 (est.)



SELECTED MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

- Landolt, Hans Heinrich  
Zahlenwerte und Funktionen aus Physik, Chemie, Astronomie,  
Geophysik und Technik. 6. Auflage. 1950-
- Methoden der organischen Chemie (Houben-Weyl) 4. völlig neu gestaltete  
Auflage. 1958-
- Handbuch der Physik, hrsg. von S. Flügge. 1955-
- Keesing's Contemporary Archives. 1931-
- U. S. Congress  
Serial number set. (1957, 85th Congress, 1st session- )
- U.S. War Department  
The War of the Rebellion: a compilation of the official records  
of the Union and Confederate armies. 127 vols.
- National Industrial Conference Board. (subscription for all publica-  
tions)
- National Bureau of Economic Research. (subscription for all publica-  
tions)
- New York Times, 1851-1914 (microfilm) completes backrun.
- Times (London) 1937-1961 (microfilm)
- Wall Street Journal, 1960-1967 (microfilm)
- Art Quarterly, v. 2, 1939 - v. 26, 1963
- Tudor Church Music. (11 volumes, reprint)
- Handel, George Frederic  
Complete works, edited by F. Chrysander.
- Kosch, Wilhelm  
Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon. 3. Auflage
- Literaturnaia entsiklopediia. (in Russian; reprint)
- Société des Anciens Textes Français, 41 vols. (reprint)
- Aldine edition of the British poets, 52 vols.
- Kayser, Christian Gottlob  
Vollständiges Bücher-Lexikon, v. 1-36

Lorenz, Otto Henri  
Catalogue général de la librairie française, vols. 1-34. (reprint)

Palau y Dulcet, Antonio  
Manual de librero hispano-americano. 2.ed. 1948-

Biographie universelle (Michaud) ancienne et moderne, 1854-1865,  
45 vols. (reprint)

Psychological index, 1894-1935; 35 vols.

New York Times.  
Index, 1851-1912.

Psychological abstracts.  
Cumulated subject index, 1927-1960; 2 vols.

Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index, vols. 1-22. (partly  
reprint)

**TABLE 1. — LIST PRICE INDEX OF BOOKS (HARDCOVER, TRADE-TECHNICAL) BY CATEGORY, 1957-59 THROUGH 1966<sup>1</sup>**

(Index of 100.0 is equal to average price 1957-59)

Category	1957-59		1963		1964		1965		Total No. of Books	Total Price	1966	
	Average price	Index	Average price	Index	Average price	Index	Average price	Index			Average Price	Index
Agriculture	\$ 6.01	100.0	7.60	120.5	7.69	128.0	8.04	133.9	205	1,715.55	8.37	139.2
Art	10.89	100.0	10.32	94.8	10.68	98.1	10.60	97.3	774	11,404.11	14.73	135.4
Biography	5.02	100.0	6.56	130.7	6.65	132.5	7.65	152.6	879	6,654.88	7.57	150.9
Business	7.21	100.0	9.47	131.3	9.74	135.1	9.68	134.5	434	4,111.82	9.47	131.2
Children's Books	2.63	100.0	2.94	111.8	3.06	116.3	3.11	118.2	2,357	8,144.25	3.46	131.6
Economics	6.24	100.0	8.70	139.4	7.63	122.3	8.43	135.0	712	6,466.65	9.08	145.5
Education	4.78	100.0	5.71	119.5	5.50	115.0	5.78	121.0	590	3,309.19	5.61	117.5
History	6.25	100.0	6.75	108.0	7.73	123.7	8.83	141.3	1,081	9,256.98	8.56	137.0
Law	8.86	100.0	9.09	102.6	9.96	112.4	10.64	120.0	291	3,185.17	10.95	175.5
Literature, Fiction	3.48	100.0	4.17	119.8	4.14	118.5	4.34	125.0	1,471	6,652.99	4.52	130.0
Literature, General	3.32	100.0	5.31	159.9	5.16	155.4	6.90	208.0	1,165	7,776.00	6.67	201.0
Literature, Poetry	3.16	100.0	4.37	138.3	4.11	130.1	3.92	124.0	528	2,504.82	4.74	150.0
Literature, Drama	3.86	100.0	6.38	165.3	5.91	153.1	5.47	142.0	214	1,428.26	6.67	172.0
Medicine	8.20	100.0	10.98	133.9	11.22	136.8	11.88	144.9	1,029	12,724.13	12.37	150.8
Music	5.95	100.0	7.79	130.9	6.98	117.3	8.04	135.2	200	1,630.07	8.15	137.0
Religion	3.73	100.0	4.48	120.1	4.63	124.1	6.72	180.2	1,169	6,292.26	5.38	144.2
Science	8.14	100.0	11.22	137.8	10.99	135.0	12.13	149.0	1,885	22,096.62	11.72	144.0
Sports	4.68	100.0	5.59	119.4	6.13	131.0	6.58	140.8	348	2,186.42	6.28	134.0
Technology	8.33	100.0	10.69	128.3	11.02	132.3	12.30	147.7	925	11,570.54	12.51	150.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5.29</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 6.55</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>\$ 6.93</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>\$ 7.65</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>16,257</b>	<b>\$129,110.71</b>	<b>\$7.94</b>	<b>150.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>This index of prices is based on the tabulation of the books recorded in the Weekly Record section of the *Publishers' Weekly* for the years indicated. Not included are paperback books, government documents, encyclopedias. Also not included are the following subject categories: General Works, Home Economics, Language, Philosophy & Psychology, Sociology, Travel.

The base period now used is the period 1957-1959. The necessary data for the 1957-1959 base period have been compiled by the Library Materials Price Index Committee, Marietta Chicorel, Chairman, of the ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division (Acquisitions Section). Figures for 1963 were compiled in the office of Frank L. Schick; and for 1964-1966 by the PW staff.

**TABLE 4. — PERIODICAL PRICE INDEX BY CATEGORY, SELECTED YEARS 1957/59 TO 1966**

	1957-59		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Average price	Index	Average price	Index	Average price	Index	Average price	Index	Average price	Index
Agriculture	2.65	100.0	3.49	131.7	3.71	140.0	3.83	144.5	4.11	151.2
Business & Economics	4.96	100.0	6.06	122.2	6.26	126.2	6.39	128.8	6.89	138.9
Chemistry & Physics	10.04	100.0	16.07	160.1	16.50	164.3	18.42	183.5	19.73	196.5
Children's periodicals	1.99	100.0	2.57	129.1	2.50	125.6	2.61	131.2	2.71	136.2
Education	3.99	100.0	4.90	122.8	5.00	125.3	5.14	128.8	5.58	139.8
Engineering	5.40	100.0	6.69	123.9	7.32	135.6	7.70	142.6	8.19	151.7
Fine & Applied Arts	4.52	100.0	5.89	130.3	5.92	131.0	5.92	131.0	6.25	138.3
General Interest Pub.	4.91	100.0	5.71	116.3	5.85	119.1	6.19	126.1	6.43	131.0
History	4.42	100.0	5.29	119.7	5.31	120.1	5.30	119.9	5.53	125.1
Home Economics	4.07	100.0	4.67	114.7	5.12	125.8	5.37	131.9	5.67	139.3
Industrial Arts	4.17	100.0	5.76	138.1	6.22	149.2	6.56	157.3	6.60	158.8
Journalism & Communications	3.90	100.0	4.67	119.7	4.90	125.6	5.32	136.4	5.41	138.7
Labor & Industrial Relations	2.11	100.0	2.51	119.0	2.66	126.1	2.66	126.1	2.75	130.3
Law	5.35	100.0	6.93	129.5	7.27	135.9	7.49	140.0	7.68	143.6
Library Science	3.55	100.0	4.43	124.8	5.01	141.1	5.15	145.1	5.51	155.2
Literature & Languages	3.77	100.0	4.56	121.0	4.66	123.6	4.65	123.3	4.78	126.8
Math., Botany, Geology, & General Science	6.27	100.0	9.58	152.8	10.70	170.7	10.96	174.8	12.29	196.0
Medicine	9.90	100.0	12.22	123.4	13.25	133.8	14.02	141.6	15.53	156.8
Philosophy & Religion	3.78	100.0	4.39	116.1	4.40	116.4	4.64	122.8	4.76	125.9
Physical Education & Recreation	3.23	100.0	3.79	117.3	3.94	122.0	4.26	131.9	4.32	133.7
Political Science	4.21	100.0	5.23	124.2	5.33	126.6	5.57	132.3	5.84	138.7
Psychology	8.66	100.0	11.45	132.2	11.82	136.5	11.85	136.8	12.67	146.3
Sociology & Anthropology	4.08	100.0	4.91	120.3	5.07	124.3	5.26	128.9	5.48	134.3
Zoology	8.04	100.0	9.51	118.3	9.83	122.3	10.31	128.2	10.96	136.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.92</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 6.31</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>\$ 6.64</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>\$ 7.44</b>	<b>151.2</b>

Source: Library Materials Price Index Committee, RTSD Acquisitions Section, American Library Association. Indexes compiled by J. W. Barry, N. B. Brown, W. H. Huff, H. M. Welch, and A. Zebker. The 1963 data can be found in *Library Journal*, October 1, 1963. Data for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are in *Library Journal*, July 1964, July 1965, and July 1966.

Taken from: 1967 Bowker Annual, N.Y., pp. 91 and 93.

**TABLE 5. — PRICE INDEXES OF LIBRARY MATERIALS**

Actual<sup>1</sup> 1961 to 1966; Projected<sup>2</sup> 1967 to 1975

	<i>Hardcover Books</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>	<i>College Textbooks<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>School Textbooks K-12<sup>3</sup></i>
<b>Base years</b>	<b>1957-59 = 100</b>	<b>1957-59 = 100</b>	<b>1958 = 100</b>	<b>1958 = 100</b>
1961	109.8		102.8	111.3
1962	111.5	120.3	103.8	116.1
1963	123.8	128.3	104.9	120.8
1964	131.0	135.0	105.9	125.6
1965	144.5	141.3	106.9	130.3
1966	150.8	151.2	108.0 <sup>4</sup>	135.0 <sup>4</sup>
1967	159.7	155.6	109.0	139.8
1968	168.6	162.6	110.0	144.6
1969	177.5	169.6	111.1	149.3
1970	186.4	176.5	112.1	154.0
1971	195.2	183.5	113.1	158.8
1972	204.1	190.5	114.2	163.6
1973	213.0	197.4	115.2	168.3
1974	221.9	204.4	116.2	173.0
1975	230.8	211.4	117.3	177.8

<sup>1</sup>Source: "The Cost of Library Materials," 1966 *Bowker Annual*, N.Y., pp. 100-108.

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education.

<sup>3</sup>Because the base year for College & School Textbooks differs from that used for Hardcover Books & Periodicals, they are not directly comparable.

<sup>4</sup>Projected.

Taken from: 1967 *Bowker Annual*, N.Y., p. 64.

CATALOGING STATISTICS

	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Volumes</u>
July, 1966	406	499
August	305	363
September	223	285
October	383	497
November	84	251
December	141	209
January, 1967	154	227
February	490	520
March	1,008	1,125
April	966	1,107
May	676	831
June (estimated)	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
	5,436	6,514

PERIODICAL STATISTICS

*Periodical titles currently received	1,252
Additional periodical orders placed	461
Bound volumes added	1,536
Reels of microfilm added	291
Volumes of microcards added	75

\* Includes 284 new subscriptions.

APPENDIX II DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

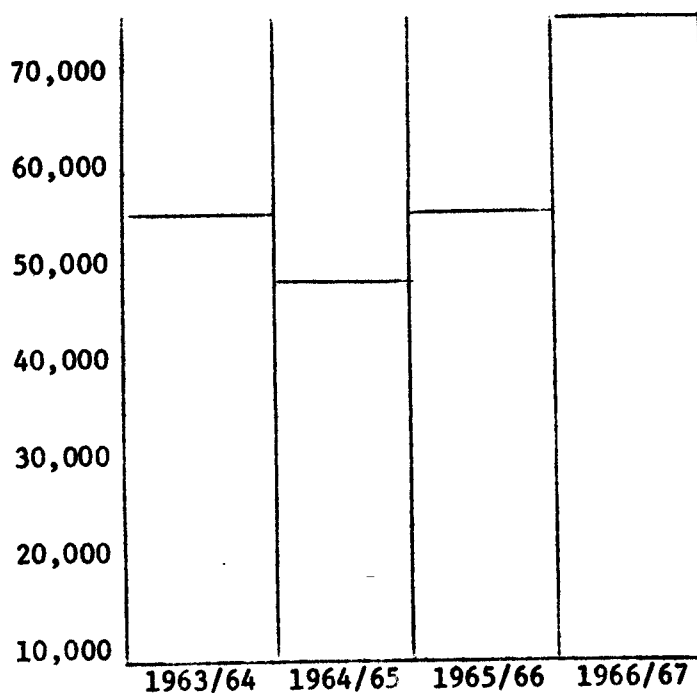
CIRCULATION STATISTICS  
1966/1967

A. Monthly\*

July, 1966	3,389
August	1,536
September	6,603
October	8,492
November	8,460
December	4,829
January, 1967	8,583
February	7,647
March	9,942
April	6,376
May	4,960
June**	<u>4,225</u>
Total	75,042

B.

TOTAL CIRCULATION



C. Quarterly Totals

	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>1966/67</u>
July-September	10,302	11,528
October-December	18,389	21,781
January-March	16,855	26,172
April-June	<u>8,185</u>	<u>15,561</u>
Total	53,731	75,042

D. Pages of Xerox

July, 1966	3,172
August	1,783
September	1,440
October	5,367
November	5,052
December	3,803
January, 1967	5,486
February	5,774
March	7,120
April	5,049
May	3,950
June	<u>3,200**</u>
Total	51,196

\* Figures include both general and reserve book circulation.

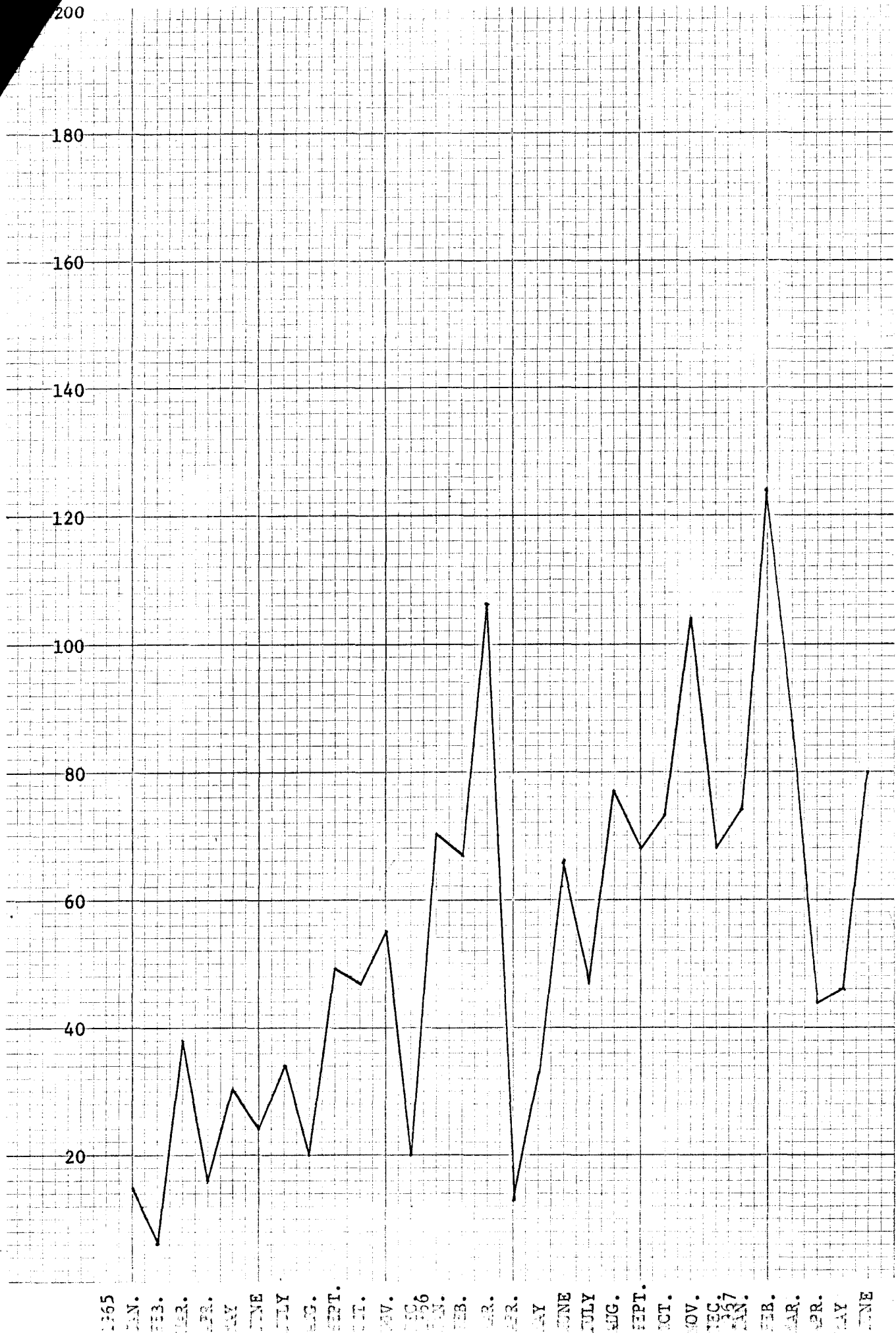
\*\* Projected.

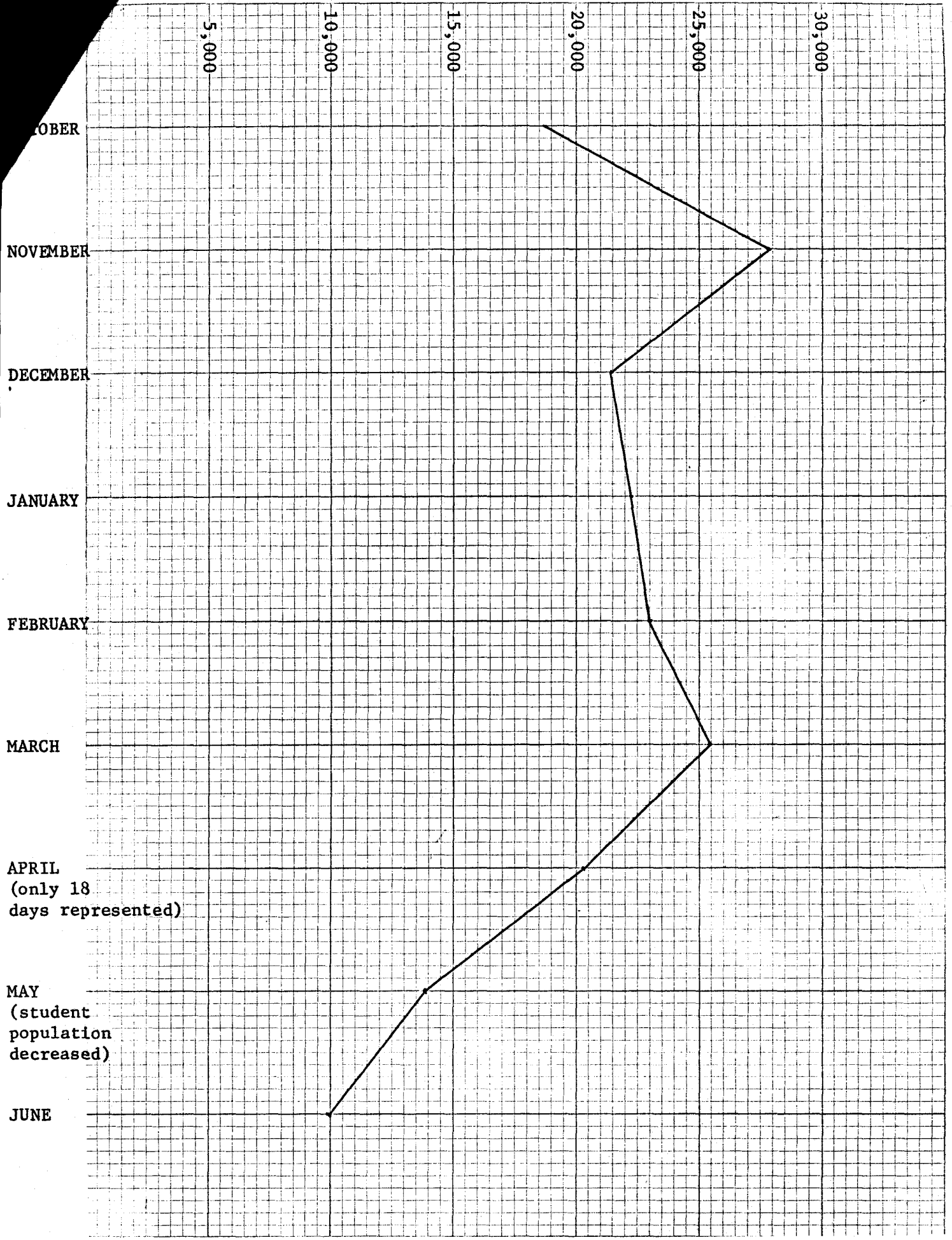
REFERENCE STATISTICS 1966/67

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1965/66</u>
1. Total number of questions answered:	11,382	9,131
a. Faculty:	603	572
b. Students:	7,549	6,448
c. Phone:	3,230	2,111
2. Total number of interlibrary loans handled:	901	320
3. Pamphlet Collection		
a. Number in collection:	3,896	2,600
b. Added to vertical file:	1,600	1,296
c. Total	5,496	3,896
4. Reference Collection		
a. Number of volumes in collection:	4,565	3,000
b. Number of volumes added:	1,565	1,426
c. Number of items lost:	8	83
d. Number of titles in collection	1,000	815
5. Library Door Count		
a. October through June:	183,217	
b. Monthly:		
October	18,733	
November	27,909	
December	21,524	
January	21,740	
February	23,507	
March	25,575	
April	20,492	
May	13,737	
June	10,000 (est.)	



### KRESGE LIBRARY INTERLIBRARY LOANS





KRESGE LIBRARY DOOR COUNT

